Even in the South the Housewives Can't Get Competent Help-American Girl Prefers Working in Factories to Losing Caste by Becoming a Mary Ann.

The great problems revolving around the tariff and State rights and the income tax may be appalling and portentous, but to the average American woman they a not a patch on the servant question. Before the all absorbing anxiety as to whether Mary Jane will stay or whether Susan can ever be persuaded to come back, other earthly things fade into insignificance. From north, south, east and west comes the plaintive plea: "Send us a competent, reliable, well trained servant."

There are 10,000,000 American women doing their own work in their own homes without pay, while a million and a half servants and waiters look after the wants of the remaining six million families in this country. This is an arithmetical problem that cannot possibly work out to the satisfaction of all, and so a goodly percentage of the six million families are driven into hotels and boarding houses. With only one servant to every four families, conditions cannot be idyllic, because the heads of three of these families must be ever on the strain to find, capture and domesticate that rara avis "a good plain cook."

Take up any daily paper and see just how many weary housewives are beseeching the cooks, maids and laundresses of the land to look with favor upon them. This is not a new question in this country. It began with the making of its history. Even the Winthrops, the powerful family of Massachusetts's Colonial Governor, had their troubles. Whenever ships landed servants in New England the Governor naturally had the pick of the lot; yet in the early days of Boston history we find John Winthrop writing despairingly to his father of the "lying, ungrateful servants" he had. In of the Post Office Building has been rethose days it was a toss up whether a housewife, be she New Englander or Virginian, should buy a black savage from a slave ship and train him, get an Indian fresh

from the forest who might tomahawk her

No wonder a slave ship was often received with tears of thankfulness. The old elders of Newport were wont to gather themselves together after the arrival of a Dutch or English slaver, and piously express gratitude that "a gracious Providence has been pleased to bring to this land of freedom another cargo of benighted heathen to enjoy the blessings of gospel dispensation." At such times there were also some very strong thoughts in their minds about building and other domestic chores that the benighted heathen might conveniently lift from their shoulders in exchange for the said goopel dispensation.

In the South, where the slaves used to be past masters in the different branches of domestic art, one would hardly expect of domestic art, one would hardly expect to find a dearth of servants, yet the housewives of Memphis, which is located near the heart of the black belt, are writing to Ireland for servant girls. In reply a priest wrote that England had already drawn upon his and surrounding parishes for all available girls, and that those who had the best interests of his people at heart were unwilling to see them go into service in foreign lands.

And where is the fault? What is the reason for this lack of hands to do honorable toil which so sorely needs to be done? Is it because in this country "one whom you employ to-day may be your equal to-morrow"? Have we used the right kind of "hired girl" so badly that she won't have anything more to do with us? Or is it due to the fact that women generally lack the executive ability to manage their houses?

In a widespread investigation of the question, the chief reasons given by em-

ployees for leaving their places were: Hours too long; hours too irregular; too many re-strictions placed on personal liberty; too much isolation from friends; too little time allowed for visiting; poor sleeping accomo-dations; poor food—often the cold and unpalatable remains of the family meal; the illegal withholding of wages, and the ten-dency of most housewives to have all things one after their own way when the way of well trained domestic might be just as

well trained domestic might be just as and and much easier.
The other hand the employers assert ser the help they get is untrained; that ser nts demand too high wages; that they can allow liberties, for if an inch is given an experience of the demanded; that if too much libert-hutside the house is given it is likely to enorage a tendency toward immorality; the great many corvents are dis-

libert utside the house is given it is likely to enchage a tendency toward immorality; the a great many servants are dishonest all will speedily deplete the family larder if ot watched; and the universal finality is of can't get the right sort of girl; the best mabers of the working class will not enter destic service at all, preferring the mills antactories instead."

In this last tatement there is much explanation and a little pathos. As a factory hand a girl low no social caste. She is always entitled the distinction of "Miss" or "Mrs." and mr mingle with her former associates. As a domestic she becomes merged into the grat army of Mary Anns and finds all the word one big cold shoulder to her small social as reations. The average working girl is a greatrious creature. She likes to fock with the nen and women of her class lust as much a do her more fortunate brothers and sisters of the upper ten, and when this privilege and right as a servant are denied her aneliness drives her to the factories, where the can be free.

But I can't envertain my sewant. I can't take time to amise her, "crie a horrified housewife in reply to the suggestion that her maid needs a little bit of company and more cheerful surroundings. Possibly not, but she might devise ome way of making life a little more livabe. When she puts should bear a promise proportionate to the demand. It should say: "We want a good girl who is reliable and who will do her work well. We will give her's comfortable room, an opportunity and a blace to see her friends, an occasional chance for mental and moral improvement, reasonable hours of service, and we will treat her like a human being." It is a sad fact that the mistress of many an American household is less mindful of the comfort and convenience of her servants than she is of the wellence of her servants than she is of the wellence of her cats, does and horses. less mindful of the comfort and conven-ience of her servants than she is of the wel-

fare of her cats, dogs and horses.

There are a good many stories which illustrate the grievous state to which the abuse There are a good many stories which illustrate the grievous state to which the abuse of the servant question has brought us, and others which show why people with common sense and some of the milk of human kindness in their getup manage to keep good domestics when they get them. A New York woman who had applied to an intelligence office was furnished with a giantess who had just arrived from Finland. The mistress began asking the customary questions: "Can you cook?" "Nar." said Miss Finn. "Can you wash and iron?" "Nar." "Can you sweep and dust?" "Nar." "Then in pity's name what can you do?" asked the lady in desper aton. A gleam of the thought of her one accomplishment. A Southern housewife tells about her advertisement for a maid of all work being answered by a negro girl who had just enough education to spoil her taste for replied "I can do quadratic equations, and I have studied logarithms; also cooking, cleaning, and serving." When serving time arrived she was not on hand. After searching?", her high and low she was discovered in the privacy of the pantry reading Laura.

in the privacy of the pantry reading Laura Jean Libbey.

Jean Libbey.

An Illinois woman who had a good servant moved into a fashionable community and got talked about by her neighbors for a strange reason. The lawn was moistened by means of a circular sprinkler, which had to be moved occasionally. During the intervals Mary would sit on the front steps and rest the evening paper. In the course

of time it came to the ears of the mistress that her neighbors were saying she certainly could not be "polite," else she would not allow her servant so much liberty.

When an acquaintance asked the newcomer what she thought about the criticism she replied that after thinking the matter over she had decided that "Mary wouldn't hurt the steps." This woman was a strict disciplinarian, but a just one. She was too fair minded to hurt the feelings of her domestic over an inconsequential ings of her domestic over an inconsequential ings of her domestic over an inconsequential matter, even though she herself appeared in a false light in the eyes of her snobbish neighbors. She demanded faithful, conscientious service and in return gave good pay and considerate treatment. In all the years of her long life this old fashioned gentlewoman was never bothered with the servant question. I know this to be true, because she was my mother. because she was my mother.

because she was my mother.

The State of Nevada has only 4,931 servants, and the women in this, as well as many other Western States, are solving the question by doing most of their work themselves. The Western woman is an example of independence and courage where the servant problem is concerned. She finds that in order to promote the general welfare of her family she must depend upon her own efforts and the help of her daughters. She usually manages to have a most homelike home, a most attractive table, and a most cultured family. Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House, Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House, Chicago, says that before the servant question can reach any kind of solution the housewives must themselves flearn to do much of the light work in their homes, and put out most of the heavy tasks. Prof. Lucy Salmon of the faculty of Vassar College, who has made a deep study of the question, says: "It is inevitable that eventually all articles of food will be prepared outside the house, except those requiring the last application of heat, and that scientific skill will reduce to a minimum the labor and expense of this final stage of preparation." Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House,

THIS TOM PLATT WON'T RESIGN.

Sticks to His Soft Berth in Post Office Like the Senator to His Seat.

Although no word has as yet been re eived from Washington as to Postmaster Willcox's decree banishing "Theodore Roosevelt" and "Thomas C. Platt" from his office, the Postmaster's action has aroused indignation in many quarters. The original edict in regard to the two veteran yowlers seinded so far as Thomas C. Platt goes, simply because that particular veteran has resolutely declined to resign his soft berth on the rug in the Postmaster's recep-

So, the Postmatter says, it would be use-less to accept the offer of President Alfred any minute, or go to work and do the job Wagstaff of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take the cats away and provide them with a good home, be-cause Tom wouldn't get out at any cost. Ewer since Teddy tried to get in a strangle hold on Thomas F. Murphy, when the the secretary to the Postmaster was left defenceless in the office one evening recently, letters have been pouring in on Mr. Willcox and Mr. Wagstaff alike. Mr. Wagstaff is reproached for not doing his full duty in looking out for the cats and saving them

from an untimely death in Park row.

Teddy, who is said to have been much piqued by his expulsion, is now back in the basement of the Post Office Building at his d work of catching rats. For this service the Government makes an annual yearly allowance of \$60, but the attachés of the Postmaster's office look askance at the alliance made between Teddy and his own old enemy, Dave Hill, and say it

THE GENTLE ART OF PERSUASION

As Used by Striking Pantsmakers to Induce Non-Union Men to Quit.

Members of the Pantsmakers' Union, twenty-seven strong, invaded the shop of Jacob Katzenberg on the top floor of the building at 21 Bowery yesterday afternoon, in an attempt to persuade the workmen employed there to join in the pantsmakers' strike. Katzenberg saw them coming and barred the door. Some of the invaders smashed the door down and went in that way, while a few climbed to the roof and demolishing the skylight dropped into the

Shop.
Harry Blatt of 70 Chestnut street, Brooklyn, one of Katzenberg's employees, dodged past the crowd and started down the satirs search of a policeman. Several strikers took after him, catching up with him just before he reached the street. They knocked him the rest of the way, and he ran out of the building yelling from the top of his

Policeman Patrick Hunt of the Eldridge street sation pushed the men in the hallway back upstairs to join their friends in the shop. Then he stood guard at the door shop. Then he stood guard at the door while Blatt went in search of more policemen. When these arrived, the whole invading party was placed under arrest and taken before Magistrate Sweetser in the

taken before Magistrate Sweetser in the Essex Market court.
Neither Katzenberg nor Blatt could point out any one man and tell just what part he had taken in the disturbance. On this account, the Magistrate said, he would have to discharge the prisoners. They were warned not to repeat the performance.

OBITUARY.

Col. Robert Charles Eden, aged 71, a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home in Bloomfield. He was born in Canterbury, England, and was the son of the Ret. William Eden and Baroness Grey de Ruttyn, of Bishop's Bourne, Kent. He was educated at Wimbledon and Oxford. Leaving the university in 1857 he came to this country and settled in Oshkosh, Wis., where he was engaged in newspaper work and in developing steam navigation on the Wisconsin River. He was the first person to navigate a steamboat on those waters. Early in 1861 he raised Colipany A of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. After the fall of Petersburg he was ordered to take possession of the newspaper office, where he published Grant's Petersburg Progress. Only four numbers were issued. Col. Eden went abroad after the war, engaging in the development of electric lighting in England and in Finland. In 1887 he returned to the United States, continuing in electrical engineering until about two years ago. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

continuing in electrical engineering until about two years ago. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

James Albert Hayden died suddenly yeaterday at his home, 5 East Forty-seventh street, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., on March 8, 1825, was graduated from the Old Stone Academy and came to this city in 1844, entering the wholesale dry goods firm of Williams, Rankin & Penniman at Cedar and William streets. He was a member of the firm of Holmes, Booth & Hayden, and was chosen vice-president of the company when the partnership was dissolved in 1855. He retired in 1878. Mr. Hayden married, in 1853, Harriet Whitney, daughter of James R. Whitney of New York, Mr. Hayden was a trustee and member of the executive committee of the American Surety Company of this city and a director of the Manhattan Brass Company. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Colonial Order, and the Sons of the Revolution. He leaves a widow, a daughter and two sons, Henry W. Hayden of the law firm of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, and Dr. James E. Hayden.

Alvin Shaw, 37 years old, who was visiting Newark hunting up former companions and who was suddenly taken sick while on his way to the City Hospital, to which place he was going for a rest, died yesterday at that institution of heart disease. He was superintendent of the Iron Construction Company of Poughkeepsie. He was married by Melbourne, Austrialia, and lost his wife six weeks later an their return, to California. He was a member of saccase demple, Mystic Shrine, New York, and of Palestine Commandery, Jersey City.

Frank B. Gordon, who was Major of the Forty-third United States Volunteers during the Spanish War and afterward First Lieutenant of the Forty-third United States Volunteers during the Spanish War and afterward First Lieutenant of the Forty-third United States Volunteers during the Spanish War and afterward First Lieutenant of the Forty-third United States Hensel of the Cortelyou Club, the Brooklyn Sangerbund an

of the late John N. and Catherine Van Boskerck, who were among the early setlers of the Constable Hook section of Bayonne, died Tuesday night at the age of 63. She was the niece of the late Chief of Police Hiram Van Boskerck, and is survived by three sisters.

John S. Barnes, a retired steamboat captain, died on Tuesday night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. R. Trott, 723 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J., aged 84

Ballantine's Q

Beer Bottlery.

OUR new Bottling Plant, connected by pipe line with our Lager, Beer Brewery, is now in operation. Orders received for family trade, cafes, wholesale trade and grocers, promptly filled.

Complies with National Pure Food Law.

Ballantine & Co.

New York Office,

134 Cedar Street.

PATROL WAGON TEAM ON A FLY.

PISTOL, THE HANDSOME BAY, TAKES A NOTION TO WARM UP.

His Mate, De Bride, Deckies to Join In and an Exciting Runaway Results -Policeman on the Rear Step Thrown Off an! Badly Injured-Driver Hurt.

Pistol, the heavy and handsome bay that helps to draw the patrol wagon of the East 126th street station, as may seem obvious, received his name because of his habit of going off suddenly. In the stall he is as docile as Mary's little lamb. He never has been known to kick or bite, but he will run away in crisp weather when he wants a warming up.

He and his mate, De Bride, a fine looking bay mare several hands shorter than Pistol, had taken a load of "disorderlies" from the station to the Harlem police court yesterday morning, and were returning up Lexington avenue, when Pistol, who had been standing out in the cold in front of the court and was somewhat chilled, decided to stir his blood by making for the stable in East 126th street at a gallop.

Policeman James Roke, one of the tallest and most powerful men on the force and an expert driver, was on the box. He reined the big horse. Pistol did not like the restraint, got the bit in his teeth and increased his speed. Roke yanked at the lines on Pistol, and they parted at the spreaders at 126th street.

Policeman Jeremiah Shea, who was acting as guard, standing on the rear step of the wagon, did not know what had happened forward, but thought the team was trying for a record. Finally, when the wagon began to steer like the steamship Wabble, he decided that something had carried away The team dashed past 126th street, into which they should have turned, and tore up Lexington avenue Roke was doing the best he could with the unbroken reins on De Bride to guide the horses, but Pistol would have no guidance by proxy.

At 129th street the wag on swung violently, with a snap-the-whip motion, and flung Shea face first into the street. He lay still and the horses galloped on. The policeman on post called an ambulance for Shea.

Meanwhile Police Surgeon Donavan had appeared, and he and Dr. Schiff of the Harlem Hospital attended to Shea's hurts. lem Hospital attended to Shea's hurts, which at first glance were supposed to be mortal. His skull apparently was frac-tured. Later, at the hospital, he revived, and it was said that he had a serious scalp wound and lacerated face and hands, but

unconscious of the fate of Shea, found himself unable to do much to restrain the wild course of Pistol and his mate. The mare was as excited as the giant horse, and tugging at her reins did not affect her course. Still Roke stuck to his seat, bruising his hands and wrenching his arms in his effort to check the runaways.

At 130th street and Lexington avenue

the swaying wagon banged into a car, smashing some of its windows and damagsmashing some of its windows and damaging the front of the wagon. At 131st street Roke managed to guide westward the horses, which were becoming weary because of their hot pace. He decided to risk a smashup just before reaching Park avenue, where the elevated structure of the New York Central runs. He tried hard to head the panting beasts into one of the elevated pillars, believing they would stall in front of it. They dodged, but the front and left side of the wagon brought up against the pillar and Roke was thrown out just as the horses, freed by the breaking of the-pole, scampered off alone. Roke was bruised and his hands were badly cut, but he was on his feet in a moment and sprinting after his team. They were caught about a block away after they had sobered up a bit.

sobered up a bit. Patrolman Gustav Hinkelday, the regular driver of the team, said the report that Pistol had caused the death of one policeman and the serious injury of se others in two other runaways was not true. It was another and a vicious horse, not now owned by the department, that was to blame for these casualties. De Bride

Bulletin.

brilliant by hight.

New York City.

but she was good normally except when in bad company. Neither Pistol nor De Bride received a scratch and they seemed as meek and harmless as hobby horses in the presence of Hinkelday and obedient as automatons. "Pistol is all right." Hinkelday said, "until he gets the bit in his teeth. He's got such a powerful neck that Samson couldn't hold him then."

ices No Danger to the Country in Imm gration and the Race Problem

In a lecture at Columbia University yesterday Dr. Albert Shaw maintained that the United States is at present in no great danger either from the tide of immigration from Europe or from the negroes in the South. Both problems, he said, might be solved rationally through the great power of assimilation of American institu-

power of assimilation of American institutions.

The negroes, he said, would develop gradually and finally come into the proper exercise of their political powers, which at present they have only theoretically. The economic and social upbuilding of the Southern white population would bring about conditions attractive to white immigrants from Europe and the North, and the structure of Southern society would by degrees come to be similar to that of other districts where negroes and white men live and work on a high level of intelligence and equality.

The problem of Americanizing the immigrant, he said, fell to the public school, which in the past had succeeded so well that the descendants of the Germans and Irish who came to this country with the beginning of immigration were thoroughly good Americans.

soll, a lawyer of this city, a large owner of Pennsylvania stock, was elected a director at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad board to-day. Mr. Ingersoll's selection was a surprise. His name had not been mentioned in connection with the place. It was thought Henry Tainall, Gen. Louis Wagner or E. T. Stotesbury would be chosen. The vacancy was caused by the death of A. J. Cassatt. The directors to-day gave their approval to the agreement by which the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad may exchange their stock for Pennsylvania Railroad stock, share for share. The proposition will be submitted to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad in March. Railroad in March.

Building Code Revision.

Alderman Grifenhagen, chairman of the Aldermen's committee on buildings, will lution at the next meetin of the board calling for the appointment of a commission made up of architects, build-ers and contractors to revise the Building Code. Mr. Grifenhagen said yesterday that the charter required a revision of the Code every ten years, and that about eight or nine years had elapsed since the last revision. He added that as building conditions had greatly changed there was imperative need for the adoption of a new code.

lans for Flatbush Avenue Extension Comptroller Metz yesterday notified President Coler of the Borough of Brooklyn that he had advertised for sale by the city on March 11 the buildings along the line of the Flatbush avenue extension to the new Manhattan Bridge. The buyers will have thirty days for the removal of the buildings, and on April 10 the street will be turned over to Mr. Coler for improvement.

Former Private Detective No Thief. Arthur Johnson, a former private detective, arrested on complaint of Julius Sha-

ALBERT SHAW OPTIMISTIC.

Charles E. Ingersoll Elected to P. R. R. Directory.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.-Charles E. Ingersoll, a lawyer of this city, a large owner of

pera on suspicion of taking a \$300 bundle which the complainant had hired him as a detective to find, was discharged in the West Side court yesterday. He proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he had no connection with the theft.

Mr. Coler Wants a \$6,000 Municipal Garage. Borough President Coler of Brooklyn has asked the Board of Estimate to appropriate \$6,000 for the construction of a municipal garage, in which to house the autos in the borough's services. He wants the garage located on the bridge property north of Tillary street and west of Wash-

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Carnival of 1907 will begin on Monday, February 11, with the

parade and ball of the Krewe of Proteus. Excursion tickets to New Orleans.

Mobile, and Pensacola will be sold at reduced rates on February 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,

and 11, good to return until February 16. By deposit of ticket and the pay-

daily. Connection may be made in Washington by other trains with through

expenses, including seats on the grand stand to view the great parades.

ment of 50 cents, return limit may be extended to March 2.

trains from that point to New Orleans.

NEW POST OFFICE NEEDED NOW

EFFORTS TO MAKE CONGRESS ACT AT THIS SESSION.

All It Needs Is the Appropriation to Start Work on the Site Acquired Near the New P. R. R. Station-Postmaster

Willook Tells Why Haste Is Necessary If a bill introduced by Congressman Olcott of this city in Congress on Tuesday

is passed at this session work can be started this year, it is hoped, on a new post office in Eighth avenue, near the new Penn-sylvania station. Postmaster Willcox declared yesterday that the necessity for this new building was imperative because of the enormous growth of the business of the New York Post Office, and that it was for this reason that the bill had been introduced at this session instead of waiting for an omnibus public buildings act at the next session.

Postmaster Willcox pointed out yesterday some of the reasons for avoiding delay in this matter. Two years ago Congress authorized the leasing of 90,000 square feet of space in the Grand Central Station. It is now ascertained that this will not be ready for occupancy until 1912, by which time, the Postmaster said yesterday, the business of the Post Office would have doubled.

The site upon which it is now proposed to erect a new post office to cost \$3,500,000 was acquired by reason of an act passed two years ago, and the Government has just paid \$1,750,000 to take title. This site has also been cleared, so that no obstacle remains in the way of the erection of a new post office save an appropriation by

Postmaster Willcox said that since the resent Post Office was erected the business had grown more than five times as large. The number of carriers and clerks had increased from 936 to 5,596. Last year the money order business amounted to \$430,000,000, an increase of 24 per cent. over the previous year. One of the principal reasons why a new building is needed at once, and one lost sight of by many, said Mr. Willoox, was the fact that the Government has recently negotiated parcels posts treaties with several European countries, the result being to bring to the New York Post Office a tremendous volume of new business for which absolutely no recvision has been made.

new business for which absolutely no provision has been made.

Since the present building was erected the United States courts have grown in number, with the result that the Post Office authorities now have to use the basement twenty-four hours a day. "It is difficult for a layman to understand,"

"It is difficult for a layman to understand," said Mr. Willcox yesterday, "why so great a need, not only of this city but one which affects the whole country, should be postponed simply because Congress does not expect to pass its usual omnibus appropriation bill for public buildings this year. When it is borne in mind that the receipts of this office are more than one-tenth of all the receipts of the Department, and that the business transacted here is greater than the post office business of the whole State of Illinois, including Chicago, or of Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia, it seems only reasonable and proper that Congress should immediately take steps to relieve the congested condition that exists here and to furnish as early as possible proper facilities for the transaction of this important branch of the Government's business."

Postmaster Willcox said that a building of architectural pretensions was not asked for, and that, in fact, it was sincerely to be hoped that no provision would be made for a building such as the one recently erected at Chicago, costing \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000. The plan is to have a building designed almost exclusively for the handling of Fost Office business and not a monument to some architect. e architect.

some architect.

"If this appropriation goes over to another session of Congress," said Mr. Willcox, "a whole year will be lost, for it will not be possible to perfect plans or to prepare specifications for the letting of contracts until the money has been appropriated for the erection of a building."

to Washington to argue for the bill as soon as a hearing is given to it.

SPOT'S TROUBLES ARE OVER. Malice Domestic, Foreign Levy, Nothing

Can Touch Him Further. There wasn't a craft affoat in the bay ves terday that wasn't ice encrusted until she looked like an arctic ship, and the wind was howling along at a rate that made landlubbers seek the steam heated Ship News office. But Billy Quigley, the battery boatman, wasn't thinking about the weather, though his business took him on the water until he came in with icicles on his Titian mustache and his feet full of floes.

"You fellers are havin' it pretty good in here, but how about Spot? Did you know Spot was sick?" asked Billy.

Spot was lying out on the Battery wall, where he had spent most of his time since last May, when a little girl who had brought him to the Battery lost him. The cold had hit him and, as he had not eaten much lately, it told on him "I'm goin' for a doctor," said Quigley. Soon he came back with a veterinary.

"Seems to be paralyzed," said the man who knew. "Send for some buckthorn."

Jimmy Lynch, who makes up the ship
news tables, went to the drug store, but
came back with the information that the

came back with the information that the druggist didn't have a blackthorn in the house—maybe there was one on Ellis Island if a ship had recently come from Queenstown.

"To hell with that!" said Quigley. He went and got the medicine. But the buckthorn didn't do much good.

Quigley went in the Ship News office and called up the Bide-a-Wee Home. Yes, they knew Spot, and would send right down.

It was growing dusk when an agent of the home arrived. There was but one thing to do, and Big Andy the cop was the only one to do it. Andy didn't like the job, but one bullet from his police revolver was all that was needed, and Spot had gone to join his fathers. to join his fathers.

THE NEW OBLEANS MARDI GRAS.

New Orleans is a unique American city. An important commercial center of the South, it is also a historic point, and possesses characteristics peculiar to the foreign influences exerted upon its history.

For half a century it has been famous for its annual Mardi Gras—a gay season of festive merry-making, when the city is gorgeous by day and to join his fathers. Spot hadn't any pedigree. He gained fame by dodging the dog catchers, and maybe his fear of them was inherited. They did get him once last summer when the day was hot and he was asleep, but he got away. After that he was more wary than ever. Quigley and others along the Battery fed him, but they never got near to him. The best they could do was to throw him a bone. He went near little girls, but when he saw that they were not the one for whom he was looking he slunk away as though he had intruded.

One day some one wrote something about One day some one wrote something about Spot in a newspaper, and that afternoon a

"I'm from the Bide-a-Wee Home," said she. "I will see that the dog gets a collar she. "I will see that the dog gets a conar and a license."

The collar and the license came, but it was a long time before Quigley was able to get near enough to Spot to put the collar

11, good to return until February 16. By deposit of ticket and the paynt of 50 cents, return limit may be extended to March 2.

Three trains with through sleeping cars to New Orleans leave New York

On.
Quigley took the collar yesterday and hung it up in the Ship News office near the stuTed python—the pythoa that had been killed by the pet monkey of the captain of a Far East ship. "Are you going to row with muffled oars after this?" asked one of the irreverent ones.
"I wouldn't joke if you were dead," said

A Personally-Conducted Tour will leave New York by Special Pullman Short Wa With Asphalt Delinquents. Train via Pennsylvania Railroad on February 8, giving three days in New Borough President Ahearn will to-day Orleans, or during the entire Carnival. Tickets will cover all necessary issue an order to the asphalt companies. whose contracts with the city provide for haintenance of pavements put down by them, that unless instructions issued by his office for the mending of broken pavements are complied with immediately such repair work will be given to other companies, to be paid for by the bonding company of the delinquent contractor. For descriptive itinerary of tour giving rates and full information apply to Ticket Agents, or C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue,



TOASTED CORN FLAKES

Make Him Grow



The delicious new breakfast cereal-10c. Ask your Grocer. BATTLE CREEK TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO., BATTLE CREEK. MICH.

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is modeled to please particular people-electriclighted and luxuriously furnished, heated by steam and ventilated by electric fans. Each section and compartment in the sleeping cars has its individual reading lamps. The table d'hote dinner in the dining car is one of the finest meals served on wheels.

The Limited leaves Chicago daily at 6.30 p.m. There are three other daily trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis via The North-Western Line, leaving Chicago at 9.00 a.m., 10.00 p.m. and 3.00 a.m., making a most complete daily service to the Twin Cities.

H. C. Cheyney, General Agent, C. & N.-W. Ry. 461 Broadway, New York.

AGED HEIRESS'S BAD FALL.

Mrs. I. M. Wright, Octogenarian, May Die

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 23 .- By a fall down several steps Mrs. Isaac M. Wright broke her hip at her home here, The Box, on Sunday night. Her recovery is doubtful, as she is 82 years old. She is the direct heir of the Gunning S. Bedford estate, which is at present in litigation. A will was left by Bedford saying that if his nephew had an heir he was to receive the fortune. as he did not Mrs. Wright became the chief beneficiary.

ENDURES ECZEMA FOR FIVE YEARS

Treated Continually by Best Doctors
—Sores Behind Ears Spread to Cheeks-Could Hardly Bear Itching-Medicines Fail-Instant Relief by "Magic Three" and

WORDS CAN NOT EXPRESS GRATITUDE TO CUTICURA

"Words are inadequate to express my gratitude for Cuticura Remedies, I had been troubled with eczema for five years on my ear and it began to extend on my cheek. I had on my cheek. I had been doctoring with the best physicians, but found no relief whatever. When informing them that I could not bear the itching I was told by one of our best doctors, "not toscratch."

As the medicines and salves did me no good I thought I would get the "Magic Three," Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, costing me one-half of one visit to my physician. After using as directed, with plenty of hot water, I can truthfully state that I found instant relief. When I had used three boxes of Cuticura Oint-

had used three boxes of Cuticura Oint-ment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap ment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap I found my skin as soft and fine as a baby's. My circle of friends is very large, and I am persuading them to use Cuticura Soap and give up the kinds they were using. I find no trouble as my case has proven to them that if Cuticura Cointment is good, Cuticura Soap must be likewise.

"I hesitate to send you the enclosed picture as it has been lying around in my desk for two years and is very soiled. At the time it was taken my ears were scaly and you will my ears were scaly and you will find some remnants of Cuticura Oint-ment on it, and, to me, it is very pre-

cious, as I can now say when looking at it that Cuticura is a blessing, and that is why I have kept it even though it was soiled. Miss Netta Ayers, 131

Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1 and 15, 1906." Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Outleurs Omment (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Outleurs Resolvent (50c.), (in the form of Chocolate Coaled Pills, 25c. per vial of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Copp., Sole Props., Boston, Mags.

Digging Up Antediluvian Ancestors. OMAHA, Jan. 23 .- Dr. A. Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution arrived this mornng to examine the skulls of prehistorio discovered here by Robert F. Gilder. men discovered here by Robert F. Gilder. Dr. Hrdlicka and party are delving in the mounds in which the skulls were found and further discoveries are expected.

THE LA ROCHELLE RESTAURANT Cor. Columbus Ave. & 75th St.

> MRS. RORER'S MANAGEMENT

Special attention will be given to DINNERS and AFTER-THEATRE SUPPERS. *.*MRS. RORER WIII give Her Tilled CHAFING DISH LESSON TO-MOR-ROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in the Japanese Tea Room. New Egg Dishes will be served. Admission Free.

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7 WO 1906 LOZIER CARS used us for demonstration only, TWO 1906 Models of a well known other make ONE Foreign Car with Limousine Body, offering at "MOVE-QUICK" prices.

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